

## The Beauty Standard

THOSE who cherish gloom in the current news have somberly gloated over the report that a London "beauty doctor" has opened a children's room. There is now so great a demand for beauty treatments for children, so great a sale of rouge, eyebrow pencils, and complexion powders, for the use of children, that the day of the child's beauty specialist is here.

Yet in any piece of news showing a social development there is likely to be more glory than gloom. First of all, the modern parent unquestionably does care more for a child's appearance than the severer fathers of the past. A "cross-eyed" child need not face a lifetime of this visual affliction, when a simple operation will correct any ordinary case. The careful scrutiny of throat and jaw in the modern child will keep out minor maladies which have resulted in malformations. The medical and dental inspection of school children has its results in beauty as well as health.

"But these remarks do not reach to rouge and eyebrow pencils!" The apostle of gloom naturally makes this exclamation. Now there are many who think that "the painting of girls like barber poles" has gone too far in the present age. If that is so, the extremism can be corrected, as other extremism has been corrected, by some startling development. And doubtless if over-painted women wish to know just how they look, there is no better mirror for them than the ghastly ruddiness of an overpainted child. This is pushing the pendulum upward for a harder swing in the other direction.

For the child is and must be the beauty standard of the race. We are looking not to Helen of Troy, but to Nellie with her doll-buggy. And we know that any real beauty she possesses must be in rosy cheeks reddened by her own health, in eyes bright with childhood's serenity. For her we welcome the dentist and the oculist and the deft operator who trains any physical fault. The eager search for real beauty by proud mothers, the zealous competition for strength and brightness, produce a natural revolt from painted sallowness or shoddy loveliness bought in boxes.

## Ireland Pays Her Way

By DENIS L. O'CONNELL

Cork, Ireland, Nov.—(By Mail).

IRELAND is one of the few countries in the Old World which is paying her way. The figures have just been issued for the complete year and I find that in 1917 Ireland exported \$672,860,000 worth of goods against imports of \$603,110,000, leaving a credit balance of \$69,750,000 in favor of the country. Meantime, her rich neighbor, England, was buying goods without giving any corresponding value in exports.

In 1904 when the peasants were still unsecured in their holdings and when farmers had the constant dread of the battering ram and eviction against them, the balance was against this country. Against exports of \$166,725,000, imports amounted to \$238,925,000 or a deficiency of \$72,200,000. With the changing of the land from the aristocracy to the workers of the soil, Ireland's economic position gradually improved. The latest four years' trade returns are as follows:

	Imports	Exports
1914	\$369,975,000	\$386,555,000
1915	439,750,000	422,315,000
1916	526,025,000	535,855,000
1917	603,110,000	652,810,000

All, or practically all of this huge trade lies waiting for American business men to pick up. For centuries Ireland went to the shop to buy her stuffs and employed the same carrier to carry her merchandise. That shopkeeper and carrier was England, and during the past few years Ireland suddenly awoke to the fact that she was making a very huge mistake by hanging on to the one store. She now wants to buy American machinery, furniture, stationery, chandlery, soap, oils, chemicals, fertilizers, boots, shoes and the thousand and one things from a needle to an anchor which America exports. When England was the greatest seller in the world Ireland was her chief customer. She can now be made America's if only the effort is made.

Ireland bought from England in 1917 \$16,227,055 worth of boots, shoes and saddlery and \$3,840,600 worth of leather. There is no reason why this twenty odd million dollars should not go direct to American manufacturers.

England found a most profitable customer when she disposed of metals, metal castings, machinery and implements to the value of \$60,864,335 in one year alone.

The four million people of Ireland spend annually no less than \$125,624,435 for drapery and wearing apparel. In comparison with that the amount paid for imported stationery and paper looks small but it is \$9,194,990—an item worth consideration.

Ireland is a land famous for the pig, "the gent who pays the rent," but very few people know that for meat, including bacon, hams, etc., Ireland spends abroad \$23,513,200. Her outlay on flour alone was more than three times that amount, or \$79,929,735. The exporter of feeding stuffs for animals does a nice little trade with Ireland and nets \$45,009,105.

A pretty figure must have been netted by English shipping owners when they carried the exports and imports of this country in 1917. Almost the whole of Ireland's trade is carried in British bottoms and when the total of \$1,075,920,650 is given as the value of the country's exports and imports, a good percentage of this must have gone into the pockets of England's shipping owners. Here is a chance for the American shipper. With organization American goods can be brought to Ireland. Plenty of cargo of which Ireland has a surplus, such as foodstuffs, which are urgently needed in France, Germany and elsewhere, is available. The American shipping owner could get his boat reloaded there for shipment back to the States.

## United Farmers Reaching Out to Dominate All Canada

By L. S. GOWE

Toronto, Canada, Dec.—1919.

ARE the United Farmers to dominate the councils of Canada in the near future? This question is being asked with insistence since their notable success at the polls in the recent Ontario elections and in several Dominion by-elections. The answer, it must be frankly admitted, is being given in the affirmative by even partisans of the old-line political parties.

As far as Ontario is concerned, the United Farmers' movement only dates from 1914, since which time it has grown from a few scattered enthusiasts to a powerful organization of thirty thousand members, with the reins of the Provincial Government in the hands of its members.

Until very recently, the activities of the Ontario organization, like its affiliated agrarian organizations in the prairie provinces, were mainly confined to economic propaganda against the "big interests," and to co-operative trading. The easy capture by United Farmers candidates of a couple of seats at provincial by-elections gave them a new vision, and when the Conservative Government of Sir William Hearst went to the country on the 20th of October last, the United Farmers had candidates in a majority of the constituencies.

When the struggle ended the Farmers, no less than the country at large, were astounded to find that their members constituted the largest elected group, and that the responsibilities of government had been, or were about to be thrust upon them. In order to obtain a majority in the new House, it was necessary to effect a coalition with the Labor group. This was not difficult, as the aims and ideals of the two parties, while differing in some particulars, had much in common.

The United Farmers had gone into the fight without a leader, and before they could be called upon to form a government, this omission had to be remedied. Finally, they called E. G. Drury, a Farmer, who had won a certain prominence as a Free Trade advocate, from his plow, and he in turn was called upon by the lieutenant-governor to form a government. Although without a seat in the legislature, and absolutely without parliamentary experience, he undertook the task, with the result that the new government was sworn into office on the 14th of November. Its members are now administering the affairs of the Province.

Of the eleven members of the Farmers' Government only one of them has had any parliamentary experience, and that one only a few months. Eight of the ministers are Farmers, one is a broom-maker, and one is a locomotive engineer, while of course, it was necessary to choose a lawyer as attorney-general. That is the only reason that one was chosen, as the Farmers have little use for lawyers. They claim that members of the bar have too long dominated politics in Canada.

## Have You a Crown for a Curio?

OVER in Russia, the Soviet governments are taking down the statues of royalties and carefully labeling them in historical museums in order that the people of succeeding generations may see what the nations of 19th century Europe were ruled by. But not all revolutionaries are so thoughtful. In other countries the crowns of dethroned monarchs are being offered for what they will bring. Crowns, all the way from those of ducal to those of imperial decree, will eventually find their way into collections, private or public.

The crown of Hungary, shown herewith, was put up at auction by the Budapest Government, a price of



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\$20,000 being set upon it, and a newly rich war profiteer bought it. As a symbol it has had a rare history. The lower band was given by Pope Sylvester to King Stephen I of Hungary, and the upper part was sent by Emperor Michael Ducas to Geisa, the first duke of Hungary. The two parts united have been used in the coronation of 50 monarchs in 800 years. The crown consists of a broad flat band of gold whence springs an arch which is surmounted by a cross. Unless it has been changed by revolutionaries, it is set with 53 sapphires, 50 rubies, 138 pearls and one emerald.

## FROM OUR READERS

### Work vs. Labor

TO THE EDITOR: Truth is commonly defined as the correct association of facts. But real truth has a deeper meaning. Real truth is *positive* and *works* out into receptive *order* of thinking and doing. Thus it is the foundation principle of right thinking, the basic law of right action.

Action consists entirely of giving and receiving. Action is *work* when the ratio and relationship of giving and receiving are determined by truth. Action is *labor* when the parts of a thing sustain an *untruthful* relationship to each other and to the whole.

Real truth always works *right*. Anything that does not work right, does not really work. If it moves at all, it merely labors. This distinction applies to all things from a plow to a commonwealth. There is *all the difference in the world* between work and labor.

The trouble with the world today is that there are more laborers than workers, and perhaps more idlers than either. If humanity were organized into a real workers' union, there would be no such thing as labor. Then everybody would be interested in producing as much capital as possible.

Real capital is good capital because *use* is *good* in operation. Real capital is actually *possessed* by all concerned in its *use*, it makes no difference in whom the legal ownership is vested.

The literal meaning of possession is to *make a part of one's self*, by real work. Possession is the realization of use. Well being is the realization of possession. Happiness is the realization of well being. Well being and happiness are capital of the highest value. They measure the intrinsicity and endurance of worth in all capital. They depend upon *work*, which is simply giving and receiving, truthfully balanced.

The speculative capitalist is a *laborer*. So are those whose labor he exploits to make unearned, therefore unused or rather misused profits. Neither are workers. Neither actually possess anything. Neither are happy. Both are poor in spirit and in truth.

When the world indeed works, we shall all be happy in giving and receiving bountifully. This consummation devoutly to be wished depends more on the *attitude* of the souls of men than on any civil or economic system they may devise. The soul of a man is *all* of a man, call it moral, mental, spiritual, physical or any thing you may.

An awakening to knowledge of truth, bringing *work* which is the transmutation of truth into concrete action, is the great need of the world.

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